

REPORT FROM TOKYO SAYS JAPAN WILL FIGHT FOR GREAT BRITAIN

MIGHTY ARMIES DRAWING CLOSER TO EACH OTHER

Great Battle May Be Fought on or Near Historic Waterloo Field.

BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP THREATENED BY GERMANS

Formidable Defensive Works Are Erected by Belgians Around Namur.

SHARP FIGHTING DURING DAY

None of Forts at Liege Has Capitulated, Is Official Statement.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BRUSSELS, August 14.—The clash of the two mighty armies draws near. The German advance became more pronounced and general today. The infantry is advancing in the direction of Tongres and St. Trond, and another attack is expected in the direction of Namur. Aerial report is that the German army is only about twenty-five miles from Brussels.

News was received that the Mayor of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, has issued a proclamation announcing that great masses of German troops are to pass through the city on Saturday. Aix is on a direct line with the theatre of war in Central Belgium.

An official announcement says that a large number of French troops has entered Belgium, and is proceeding to the northeast of Namur. The German troops are marching on a front stretching from St. Trond to Hasselt. Their cavalry occupies a position to the right of Hasselt.

Thus every move made by the opposing forces in their manoeuvres for position in the impending battle carries them closer to each other, and there is now more than a possibility that the great battle will be fought on or near the historic Waterloo field.

GREAT PLANKING MOVEMENT BY GERMANS IN PROGRESS

Technical observers of the military operations of the last two days declare their opinion is confirmed that the Germans are seeking to reach the French border through the southern part of the Belgian Province of Brabant, crossing that section where the plain of Waterloo is situated, and forcing the Belgian army to retreat upon Antwerp. To accomplish this, a great planking movement is in progress, which, despite reports to the contrary, is being carried out by the German line. In a perfect circle, the German line has been extended northward around Liege and then the German troops are marching, and to meet and Aerschot where another preliminary skirmish is being fought.

CONCENTRATE EFFORTS TO WEST OF LIEGE

Sharp fighting occurred in half a dozen different places during the day to-day, in addition to a continuation, at a furious pace, of the bombardment of the Liege forts. Suspended operations against the forts on the right side of the Meuse, the Germans concentrated their efforts on those to the west of the town. The forts attacked were Pontisse, Liers, Lanting, Hologne and Flenalle. An especially severe attack was made on Pontisse, the Germans attempting during the afternoon to take the fort by assault.

It is officially announced that none of the forts has fallen, as has been stated in German reports. The defenders of the forts have been instructed to blow up the forts rather than surrender them.

A rumor that an attempt had been made on the life of King Albert was based on a slight accident to the royal automobile.

Belgian troops fired heavily on a detachment of two German battalions, and at 6 o'clock last night at Goeft-Betz, five miles south of Haen, forcing the Germans to retire.

At a sortie near Namur, nearly 200 military cyclists yesterday, after surrounding 400 Germans, killed a large number, captured fifty and routed the rest.

LOSS OF GERMANS 3,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED

Further details of the battle of Haen show that the Germans lost 3,000 killed and wounded. Belgian reports state that German officers apparently sacrificed their men without scruple. During the fight the Germans were obliged to pass two bridges over the Geth and Velpre Rivers, where they were expected to be fought by troops, who were reported to have left heaps of dead and wounded at these bridges.

The same carnage occurred along the road from Threux to Haen, where the German cavalry, exposed to the flanking guns of the Belgians, fell in droves.

The Belgians regard the victory at Haen as particularly significant, inasmuch as it was fought by troops, who were reported to have left heaps of dead and wounded at these bridges.

(Continued on Third Page.)

PLANS SEEK TO RELIEVE COTTON MARKET CRISIS

Southern Congress Will Co-Operate With Federal and State Authorities in Their Efforts.

CURRENCY TO FINANCE CROP

Federal Reserve Board and Secretary of Treasury Urged to Place \$300,000,000 in Banks of South on Basis of Each State's Production.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.—The Southern Cotton Congress, after endorsing various plans for the relief of the crisis in the cotton market resulting from the European war, concluded its sessions here tonight. The congress authorized various committees to co-operate with the Federal and State authorities in their efforts to enable the cotton grower to weather the financial storm and secure a fair price for the present cotton crop.

After endorsing the work so far done by the Southern representatives in Congress in the matter of furnishing transportation for the export trade, and providing currency to finance the crop, the congress endorsed a bill introduced in the House by Representative Wingo, of Arkansas, authorizing the issuance of Federal reserve notes on cotton. Later the report from the resolutions committee was adopted, outlining a plan to meet the entire situation. This provided for the appointment of a committee of five members to co-operate with Congress, the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board to seek means of financing and marketing the crop, without unnecessary loss to the farmer.

URGED TO HOLD COTTON FOR 12-1/2 CENTS A POUND

The report recommended that all growers hold cotton of the present crop for the price of 12-1/2 cents a pound, based on middling cotton. It urged the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury to place \$300,000,000 in the banks of the South, on the basis of the cotton produced in each State. It then proposed that each farmer should have the right to go to his bank and secure a loan on notes maturing in six months, but renewable for six months, secured by his cotton on one-half of the crop raised in 1915, collection to prevent a glut caused by carrying over this year's surplus.

As originally presented, the report recommended that the notes contain a stipulation that the farmer would raise only a normal crop in 1915, and if the war was still in progress on April 1, should raise only one-quarter of his crop, thus holding back the 1915 collection to prevent a glut caused by carrying over this year's surplus.

AGRICULTURAL PROVISIONS

A vigorous discussion resulted in striking out this provision and recommending only that the farmer be urged to cut down his crop, without stipulation in the proposed bill.

The report recommended that tobacco and other crops should be handled in the same way in the discretion of the reserve board.

President E. J. Watson was authorized to appoint a committee to take up the question of providing warehouses to store such of the crop as will be held on until next year. He was also authorized to name a committee of a member from each cotton State, to call a State convention of nine delegates from each county representing farmers, merchants and bankers, to urge Congress to call special sessions of State Legislatures to immediately take up the question of installing State warehouse systems.

GOVERNMENT BRINGS SUIT

Wants to Recover \$57,000 for Pamphlet Circulated Under Frank. WASHINGTON, August 14.—Postmaster General Burleson today filed suit to recover from the United States Post Sugar Industry \$57,000, which, it is alleged, should have been paid in postage on a pamphlet circulated under the name of Senator Frank.

Information concerning this pamphlet was brought out during the recent Senate lobby investigation. The pamphlet was the work of Truman H. Palmer, secretary of the United States Post Sugar Industry. A statement issued by the department to-day said: "Senator Lodge obtained on July 27, 1912, an order of the Senate to print certain charts displayed in the Senate to illustrate his speech, which were furnished him by Mr. Palmer. A proof of the charts was furnished to Mr. Palmer, who enlarged it beyond the scope of the Senate order, and it was printed under an alleged order of a different date, of which the Senate has no record."

Mr. Palmer also had printed by private concerns 325,000 copies of a pamphlet differing in many respects from the copies frank while the Government Printing Office, and sent them under the frank of Senator Lodge.

V. M. I. CLAIM NOT PASSED

Lack of Quorum in House Prevents Favorable Action. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, August 14.—But for the early adjournment of the House today, a point of no quorum could be had. It is believed that the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of V. M. I. at Lexington would have been passed. To-day was set aside to pass war claims bills. After passing one bill, a point of no quorum was made, and, after several roll calls, adjournment was taken.

Representative Carlin, of Virginia, was in the chair during the absence of Speaker Clark. The bill will not come up again for two weeks, unless Mr. Carlin's Lender Underwood asks for a special night session to consider claims of this character.

URGE GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH WAR RISK INSURANCE

Representative Business Men Make Proposal in Definite Form.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IS HELD AT WASHINGTON

Action Necessary to Relieve Conditions Produced by Foreign Conflict.

BRIEF ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT

Committee Appointed to Advise With Congress During Framing of Legislation.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Government insurance against war risks of American registered ships and their cargoes was the solution offered today by sixty-two representative business men for the stoppage of American overseas commerce because of the European war.

The proposal was made in definite form after an all-day conference presided over by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who called the meeting. Virtually all the largest banking and shipping interests in the United States were represented. The conference appointed a committee of twelve, headed by Seth Low, president of the National City Bank, to remain in Washington and advise with the government departments and committees of Congress during the framing of legislation believed necessary to relieve conditions produced by the war abroad.

The committee to-night began drafting a bill to be presented to Congress immediately and pressed for passage, with a view to having a government insurance bureau in operation as soon as possible after the pending measure modifying restrictions upon American regulation of foreign-built ships goes into effect.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTEND CONFERENCE

In addition to Secretary McAdoo, officials who participated in the conference were Secretaries Houston and Redfield, all the members of the Federal Reserve Board, Senator Owen and Representative Glass, chairman of the Senate and House Banking Committees, and Representative Adamson, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

To insure freedom of discussion the conference declared no closed doors, but resolutions adopted and some of the proceedings were made public in a statement to-night by Secretary McAdoo. The statement declared it to have been the consensus of opinion that with "enlarged registry of American ships and action by the government supplementing what private companies might do in connection with insurance under the proposed law, unless their owners were assured of indemnity, the Stars and Stripes, the result would be a foreign monopoly of sea transportation, they predicted, and the fixing abroad of the price at which American wheat and cotton would be sold."

J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill and other financiers declared they would pass under the American flag with the passage of the proposed registry law, unless their owners were assured of indemnity under the Stars and Stripes.

The result would be a foreign monopoly of sea transportation, they predicted, and the fixing abroad of the price at which American wheat and cotton would be sold.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

PIVOT OF RELIEF PLAN

The conference resolution on this point, which is the pivot of the relief plan offered, reads: "Resolved, That this conference urge the United States government to establish a bureau of war risk insurance to be administered under the direction of a suitable government department, which shall insure the cargoes of American vessels and American cargoes shipped or to be shipped thereon whenever it shall appear that American vessels are shipping American cargoes, and shall be able to compete on equal terms with vessels or shippers of other nationalities by reason of the protection offered such other carriers or shippers by arrangements for indemnity through their governments."

Early discussion showed opinion to be unanimous that problems to be faced divided themselves naturally into three heads: (1) The restoration of a market for foreign exchange bills; the immediate acquisition of means of transportation for American wheat and cotton to European markets, and the war risk insurance.

A committee on war risk insurance appointed by the conference began work to-night on the preparation of a measure to present to Congress.

Discussion at the conference left no doubt that the measure was to be purely an emergency matter, and the government was to receive premium on any insured cargo.

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKES BRIEF ADDRESS

The conference in the afternoon went in a body to the White House. President Wilson addressed them briefly.

"If we got no other benefit out of the present trying circumstances in the world at large," said the President, "we shall at least get this benefit, we shall enjoy a period when we meet each other not as members of different parties, but as Americans meeting for a common object."

(Continued on Second Page.)



English soldiers en route to Victoria Station, London, passing ancient Westminster Abbey. The clock of the House of Parliament is seen in the background.

PROTEST OF BALTIMORE GOES TO FEDERAL BOARD

Petition for Rehearing of Claim to Regional Bank as Against Richmond Is Filed.

EARLY HEARING IS EXPECTED

Statement Made That There Is Not Slightest Chance of Change Being Made in Original Selection of Virginia Metropolis.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, August 14.—Baltimore's petition for a rehearing on its claim to the Fifth District Regional Bank as against Richmond was filed with the Federal Reserve Board today.

Gans and Haman, attorneys for the Baltimore regional bank committee, sent the petition, which is brief, here to-day.

The petition asks a review by the Federal Reserve Board of the decision of the reserve bank organization committee, and requests an announcement of such rules and procedure as may be necessary for conducting the review.

Members of the committee are confident that an opportunity will be granted them to present the city's claim at an early date. New Orleans and several other cities are expected to file similar petitions regarding controversies in other Federal districts.

GIFT OF \$10,000 TO LYNCH

Noted by International Typographical Union to Former President. PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 14.—A gift of \$10,000 to James M. Lynch, New York State Commissioner of Labor, was voted to-day by the International Typographical Union in recognition of his work for the organization. Mr. Lynch formerly was president of the union.

Sail for San Domingo. CAMANERA, CUBA, August 14.—The Fifth Regiment, United States Marines, sailed to-day on the United States transport Hancock for San Domingo.

CHARGED WITH JUGGLING MARRIAGE LICENSE

Ray Talley Said to Have Represented Himself as Leo Bivens.

WINGO GAVE HIS CONSENT

Defect in Statute May Prevent Prosecution on Felony Charge—Bride's Charge of Nonsupport Leads to Inquiry as to License.

Charged with Impersonating Leo Bivens, a would-be bridegroom, when he went to secure his marriage license before Deputy Clerk William Breeden, of the Hustings Court, Ray Talley, alias Ray Tyler, a painter living at Twelfth and Broad Streets, was yesterday afternoon arrested at Curf's Neck Farm and Detective Duff.

Samuel Wingo, a pipefitter, was arrested at the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway shops a few minutes later by officers on a warrant charging him with representing himself as a brother of Miss Ruth Staton, of Highland Park, to whom Bivens was married. Miss Staton, at the time of her marriage, was under age, and the consent of a guardian was necessary, so Wingo is alleged to have played the part.

The alleged misrepresentations of the pair were made without the knowledge of Miss Staton, and she was practically duped into the marriage, so far as the detectives were able to learn.

The case is unique in the criminal annals of the city, according to the statement of officials last night. Due to a defect in the Virginia Code, it is not possible to charge the men with felony, the penalty of which might be a term in the penitentiary; but they must be charged with a misdemeanor, a crime which carries for a penalty a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

LAW BE ENACTED

As this is the first time such a case has arisen in Richmond, lawyers and police officers had overlooked the fact that such a misrepresentation of facts was possible. With the facts of the present case as a foundation, however, it is probable that efforts will be made at the meeting of the next General Assembly to have the law changed so that the crime will be made a felony and the penalty for conviction made a term in the State prison.

The case was first brought to the attention of the Richmond police by Commonwealth's Attorney Frank T. Sutton, of Henrico County, when he learned of a case being tried in the Henrico County court, in which Mrs. Bivens charged her husband with nonsupport and desertion. Mrs. Staton won the case, and the court ordered

(Continued on Second Page.)

BRANDON PASSENGER REPORTED MISSING

Leaves Letter for His Wife, a Bride of Four Months, Who Has Been Visiting in Wilmington, North Carolina.

The body of Richard Jackson Summers, 506 West Twelfth Street, South Richmond, is floating in James River somewhere between Richmond and Norfolk, according to the best information which could be gathered from Norfolk, the Old Dominion Steamship Company and the police last night.

Summers, a passenger on the steamship Brandon, with Captain Harney in charge, disappeared on the trip down the river Thursday night, and is supposed to have jumped overboard. The locked door of his stateroom was broken open in Norfolk yesterday morning and all of his effects found.

Mrs. Summers, a bride of four months, was in Norfolk yesterday afternoon to break the news of her husband's death to her. It was with the greatest difficulty that anything definite or official regarding the disappearance of Mr. Summers could be obtained last night. The news was generally known in Norfolk and soon made its way to Richmond, but officials of the steamship company have professed either ignorance or forgetfulness of the case.

It was officially notified that a passenger was missing at the wharf it was widely rumored that the report was true, but those in charge of the company's affairs limited themselves to saying that it was a report, and would not admit the truth of the statement.

LITTLE INFORMATION

Major Werner was called over the telephone at an early hour this morning and told the rumor which had come from Norfolk. He admitted that Summers was reported as missing and that the police had been asked to look out for him, but refused to admit that he was missing.

Detective-Sergeant Wiley, who is the official investigator of murders, suicides or deaths from accidents, was also called from his bed at an early hour, and he emphatically denied any knowledge of Summers' death. The detective also said that he was not

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

GERMAN ADVANCE ACROSS BELGIUM SLOWLY GOES ON

Kaiser's Forces Push Forward by Mere Weight of Numbers.

SOON COME IN CONTACT WITH ALLIED ARMIES

Severe Checks Administered by Belgians in Outpost Skirmishing.

FRENCH TROOPS IN COUNTRY

Probable Attitude of Japan and Italy Still Matter of Speculation.

Japanese Fleet Will Come to Aid of England

LONDON, August 15 (1:15 A. M.).—The Daily Telegraph learns from a diplomatic correspondent that the Japanese government intends to carry out to the full its obligations under the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The correspondent says the Japanese navy has put to sea, and will co-operate with the British fleet in taking effective action against the enemy's ships in the Pacific.

Reports of the continued advance of Germans towards Brussels, the march extending through the heart of Belgium on a line extending relatively from Namur to Haen, and of continued fighting at the Liege fortresses were the chief items of news of the warfare in Europe that winnowed through the sieve of the censor last night.

Of the movement of the armies of the Germans and the allies, it was stated that it had progressed to a point where it seemed apparent that the first great battle of the war could not long be deferred.

A dispatch from Brussels said the concentration of French troops in Belgium was complete, and that all the troops that had been expected were in battle order.

A German report from in front of Liege said the fortress Pontisse had fallen into the hands of the Germans. Belgians denied this, and declared the Germans had suffered heavy losses in the attack.

A special dispatch received from Tokyo said the Japanese intend to carry out their treaty obligations with Great Britain, and that the Japanese fleet had put to sea to co-operate with the British ships.

It was stated, probably would engage Turkey again, should the report that the Ottoman government had purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau prove true.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, after coaling at San Juan, P. R., following her fight with British cruisers put into the Dutch Island of Curacao last Wednesday.

CONTINUED ADVANCE OF GERMANS REPORTED

LONDON, August 14 (11:35 P. M.).—Pushing forward by mere weight of numbers, the German advance across Belgium is steadily proceeding. Soon it must come in contact with the allied armies, which, according to an official communication from Brussels to-night, are in battle order at some point unnamed.

The Belgians in the outpost skirmishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces; but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from north of Namur to Haen, which suggests that the first battle will be fought somewhere between Louvain and Diest, where the allies probably will try to block the route to Brussels and Antwerp and prevent the German attempt to render North Belgium untenable.

Farther south, French troops have entered Belgium through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors, and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the east the French are reported to have taken possession of guides in the mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Sainte Marie Au Mines, through which important roads and which, it is declared, gives great strategical advantage.

AT THE LIEGE FORTS

The Germans again are hammering away at the Liege forts, and, according to their accounts, one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders, who, they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

Belgians are meeting with delay, they did not expect, and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting, means an increase of Russian forces on their Eastern frontier. They express the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France, she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the Emperor of Russia.

Already hordes of Russians are reported marching toward Prussia on the one side and toward Galicia, on the other. In the latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of the Sty River, which is on the route to Lemberg.

The official news bureau of the army and admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing reliance in many rumors, current daily, regarding